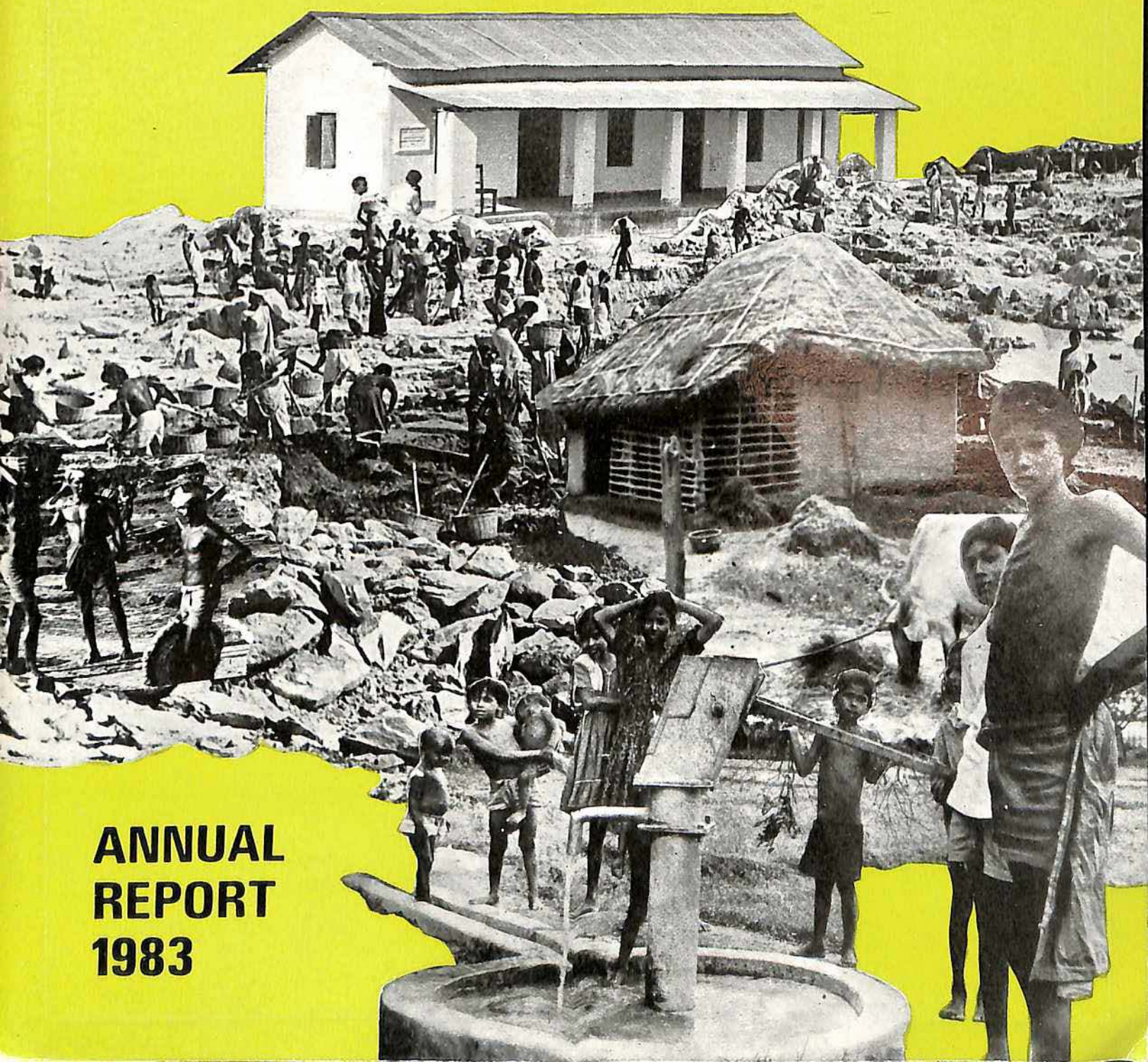
LUTHERAN WORLD SERVICE
INDIA

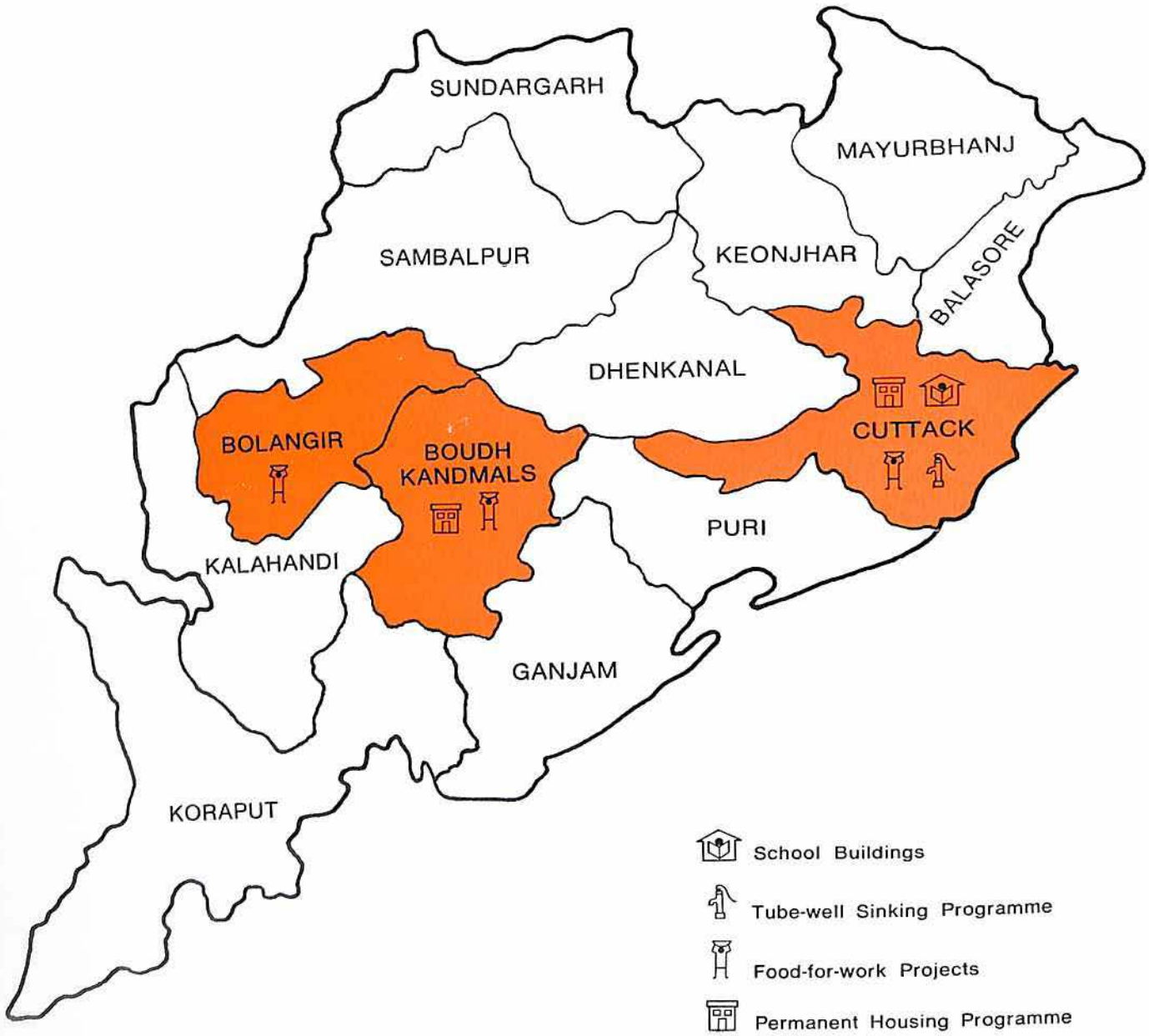
Emergency and Rehabilitation Unit



ANNUAL REPORT 1983

ORISSA

Emergency Operational Areas
1983



A Report on the Activities of
Lutheran World Service—India

Emergency and Rehabilitation Unit

during the year 1983

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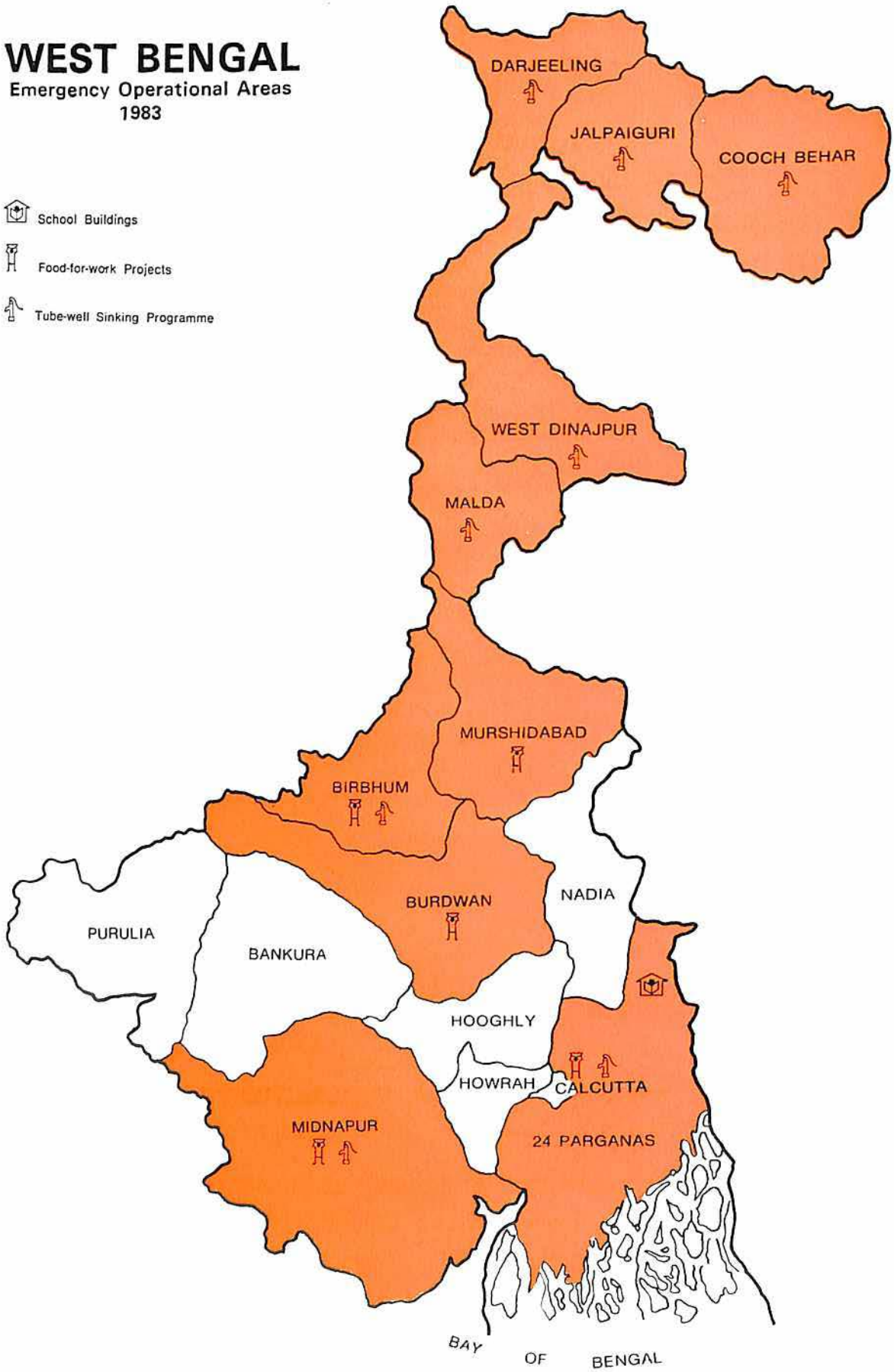
WEST BENGAL

Emergency Operational Areas
1983

School Buildings

Food-for-work Projects

Tube-well Sinking Programme



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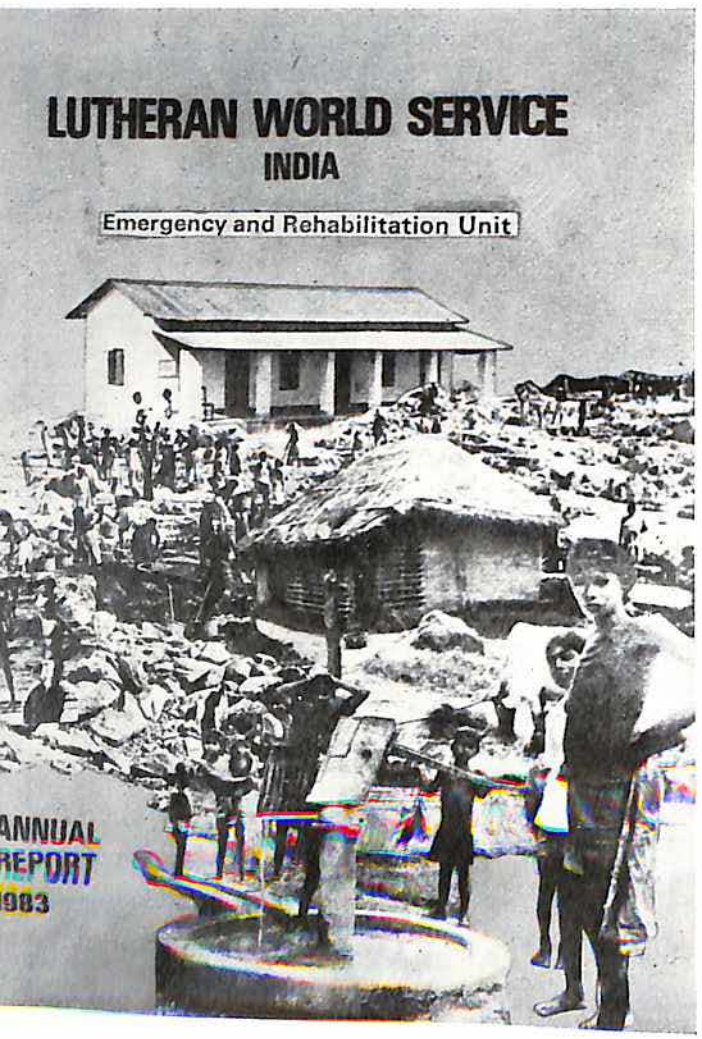


सत्यमेव जयते

ORISSA STATE

JANAKI BALLAV PATNAIK
CHIEF MINISTER

Lutheran World Service has been doing outstanding work to reduce the people's misery whenever natural calamities occur in Orissa. They started their work in Orissa from 1979-80 and have been continuing since then. During crisis, they have undertaken feeding of the destitute population, taken up labour intensive works, provided tube-wells and also took up housing projects. They have also constructed cyclone centres and school buildings in the worst affected areas. In 1982-83 alone the financial help rendered by the Lutheran World Service in taking up these items of work amounted to more then Rs. 2 crores. What is more welcome is that the Lutheran World Service is making available its excellent organisational net work consisting of dedicated volunteers who got these works done, ensuring quality with minimum cost.

I am very hapy to learn that the Lutheran World Service is bringing out their Annual Report incorporating their achievements during the year 1983. I am sure they will continue to help Orissa in its time of need with unabated zeal and enthusiasm.

J. B. Patnaik

BHUBANESWAR
6-3-1984

INTRODUCTION

Although eastern India was spared damage from any major floods or cyclone in 1983 for the first time in many years, LWS Emergency Unit has had a very busy year.

Orissa was recovering from major disasters especially the unprecedented floods of August/September 1982. We were involved throughout the year in reconstruction of houses, primary schools and embankments as well as in restoring drinking water supply in a number of villages.

Large areas of the region were still in the grip of drought starting in 1982, leaving the landless without earnings and the small farmers in a situation where also they depleted their meagre resources facing starvation or migration to other areas in search of jobs. To the extent possible the Emergency Unit implemented FFW programmes creating immediate jobs to the landless as well as creating water storage and drinking water facilities which could minimise the effect of future drought.

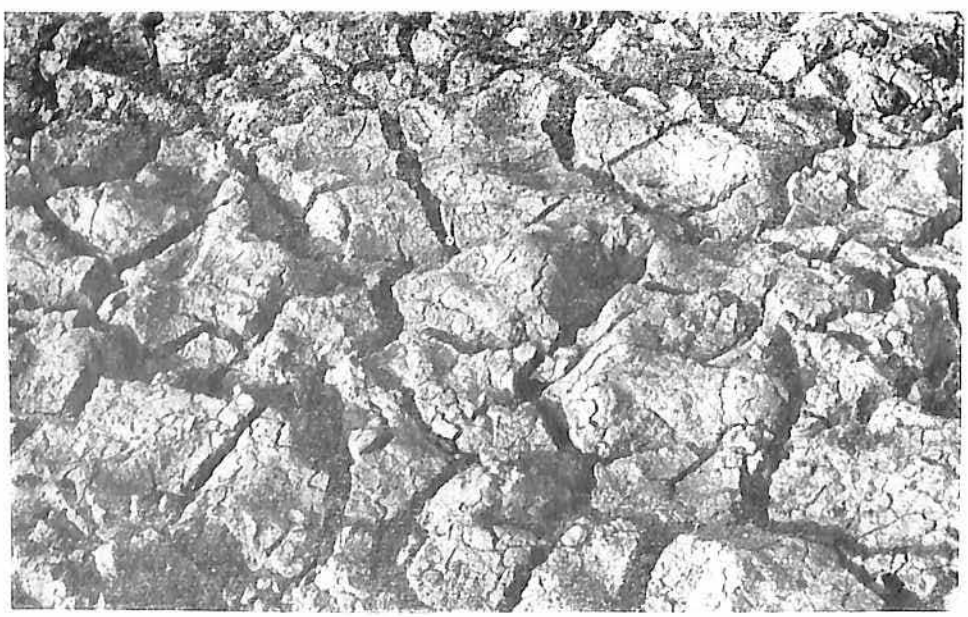
Our thanks go out to our Headquarters in Geneva and our donors for their prompt reaction to our request for assistance. We are grateful to the Departments in the State Governments of West Bengal and Orissa with whom we enjoyed cooperation through the year and who showed understanding when we were unable to honour some of their requests. Special thanks to the people whom we assisted for their determination to overcome the difficult situation in which they suddenly found themselves.

Aage Larsen

Director

After the cyclone

Marooned house in Orissa flood



Land thirsting for water

1983

The year 1983, unlike 1982, was a year of fewer natural calamities in India. However floods and drought as usual were experienced by several states. Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Bihar, Assam and Sikkim had floods and the flood fury took a toll of over 522 lives. Likewise almost all the states in the country have been affected by drought early in 1983, a left over of the 1982 severe drought which swept the whole country. The Government of India had to release more than 400 crores of rupees for drought relief operations in 1982-83. Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Orissa, West Bengal, Bihar, Maharashtra and Rajasthan were some of the states that received Central assistance for drought during the period. 43 million hectares of cropped area were affected in over 15 states. But good monsoon throughout the country gave a bumper crop in 1983.

THE CALAMITIES OF 1982:

Cyclone, flood and drought one after the other created the need for a massive rehabilitation programme in Orissa and West Bengal even in 1983. The LWS E&R Unit was fully absorbed in this operation.

Putting up 2581 traditional type of houses in two districts of Orissa-Cuttack and Phulbani, constructing 60 primary school buildings, sinking of 125 tubewells, engaging thousands of landless labourers in labour intensive projects were some of the rehabilitation activities that commenced early in the year by LWS in Orissa.

ORISSA CYCLONE, FLOOD AND DROUGHT:

In Orissa state, tropical cyclones are of great concern as they affect the state almost every year. During the last 80 years, 380 cyclonic disturbances crossed the Orissa coast, of which 272 were depressions, 70 cyclones and 29 severe cyclones. The cyclones which occurred in October '71 and 3rd June, 1982, were the worst in the current century. The loss to property and life even in one cyclone is so great that it disrupts the economy of the state for years. June '82 cyclone was followed by a spell of drought, then an unprecedented flood, again a drought in all the districts of Orissa, which completely thwarted the economy of the state and put the 'weaker sections of the community into doldrums and abject poverty.

Uprooked but not disheartened

In improvised shelters

Looking forward to their new homes

HOUSING:

The Govt. of Orissa requested voluntary agencies as well to put up houses for those weaker sections who lost their habitation in these natural calamities. LWS share in this regard was 2580. The Govt. of Orissa was responsible only for the allocation of affected villages for housing but it was our task to identify individual beneficiary and the respective site for their houses.

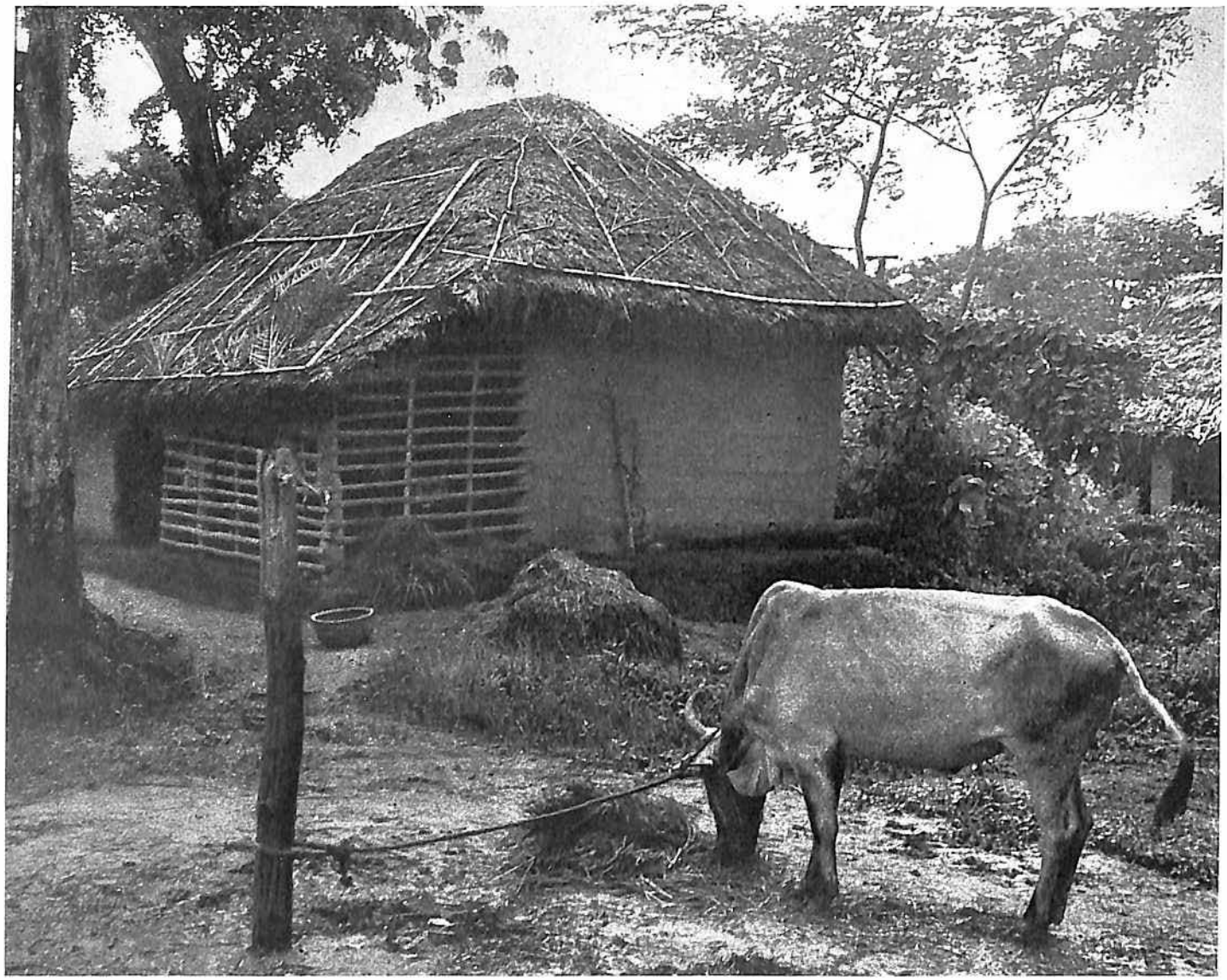
PROBLEMS:

Although the work commenced early in the year in full swing, there were innumerable problems at the implementation level. The field staff had to visit village after village to select the most needy beneficiaries and the housing sites which itself took considerable time and energy. Political pressures also had to be challenged and faced while selecting the beneficiaries for the housing. On the whole the local level officials and the local community, participated in this endeavour.

PROCUREMENT OF BUILDING MATERIALS:

Yet another problem was to secure adqeuate quantity of housing materials especially sal-poles and sized wood for the construction of the houses. Initially the Government gave us the assurance that the Forest Corporation of the Govt. of Orissa would be in a position to supply the full quota of wooden materials; but because of prior commitments, the Forest Corporation could not supply the required quantity of building materials immediately on a regular basis. This has resulted in considerable delay; also we had to approach private timber dealers; their prices were exorbitantly high.

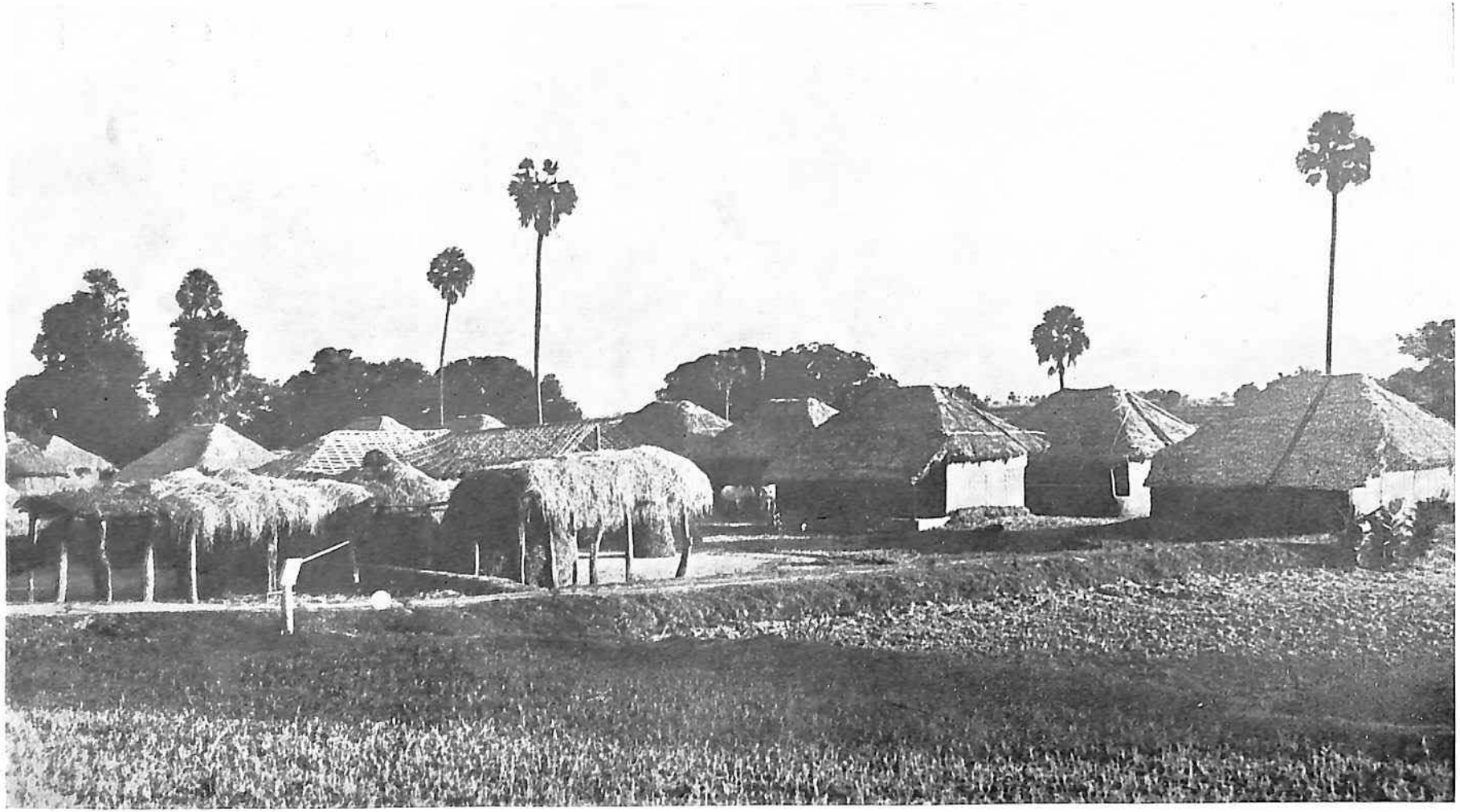
The Old and the New



A blessing in disguise

PARTICIPATION OF THE LOCAL COMMUNITY

In certain villages, the LWS staff had to educate the beneficiaries to participate in the housing programme. Giving free manual labour, putting up mud-walls for the houses were the allotted task of the beneficiaries, which some times they tried to avoid or neglect. Nevertheless 99% of the beneficiaries participated in this commitment. And we were able to complete the housing programme by the end of December, 1983.



Sweet are the uses of adversity

TUBEWELLS:

In 1982 in our cyclone operation we had taken up 75 tubewells with PVC Pipes and India Mark II heads (UNICEF Pattern), out of which 44 were completed. In 1983, therefore, under the flood operation we took up only 20 new tubewells with the surplus tubewell materials. In total 51 tubewells were completed in Cuttack dist. itself during the year.

In our revised budget for 1983 we included 100 to 125 tubewells to be taken up in Phulbani and Bolangir districts. This could not be taken up due to the non-availability of 'power rigs'. We approached the Govt. of Orissa several times in this regard but without success. We also contacted private firms to get rigs on hire but we failed. Orissa Govt. then recommended tubewells in 'unidentified villages' where there are no tubewells available for drinking water in 3 districts of Orissa-Cuttack, Balasore and Koraput. As we were already operating in Cuttack district and there were more than 900 villages where no source of drinking water was available, we preferred Cuttack district for sinking 100 more tubewells. The work is in progress.

Drinking Water

Welcome Water

SCHOOL BUILDING CONSTRUCTION:

The Government's request to LWS was to construct schools in flood affected areas of Cuttack district, especially in the coastal region. Some of the school sites assigned to LWS, due to lack of communication and transport facilities, were difficult to approach even during summer. During the monsoon season these areas are cut off from the main land. In some of the areas, building materials as bricks, sand, cement had to be transported by country boats and bullock carts. All these were a very slow process.

PLAN AND ESTIMATES:

The plan and the basic estimates of these schools were prepared by the Govt. of Orissa. Location and sites were also given by the State Government. As an experiment, we constructed ten schools, out of sixty, with pre-fabricated roofing materials, manufactured by a local firm. This proved costlier than the regular RCC roofing construction. Also mounting of the cement pre-fabricated slabs, on the roof was a herculean task. It is worth mentioning here that members of the local community participated in a big way in some of the villages in the construction of schools which enabled LWS to minimise the cost of the construction.

A new school in Pattamundai in Cuttack Dist Orissa State

School building put up with pre-fabricated materials in Cuttack Dist.

'LEVY CEMENT':

The main difficulty which we faced during the year, in relation to school construction, was the procurement of cement. Cement being a controlled item; purchase of cement under the controlled price was almost impossible. Although the Government readily gave LWS the priority for the procurement of 'Levy cement' the same was not available. To purchase cement in the open market at a higher price was to increase the cost of the school building. Yet to continue the construction of the school buildings unabated, we were forced to purchase cement from the open market as well at a higher price. Sixty schools have already been completed.

MENNONITE CENTRAL COMMITTEE FUNDS :

LWS had funds available only to put up 50 school buildings. But an additional ten schools were constructed by LWS, with funds contributed by the Mennonite Central Committee in India. LWS appreciated this gesture of co-operation from the Mennonite Central Committee.

WEST BENGAL CYCLONE— (SUNDERBAN SCHOOL BUILDINGS-CUM-CYCLONE SHELTERS:

In West Bengal, the residual programme of the cyclone relief operation namely the construction of 5 school buildings-cum-cyclone shelters were taken up early in 1983. All the 5 schools are located in the interior areas of Patharpratima and Mathurapur blocks, 4 schools in Patharpratima and one in Mathurapur. The mode of transportation to this area is only the boat. The building materials also had to move from the main land by country or mechanised boats. In the early part of the year we were able to collect all the building materials for the 5 schools and started the construction of the same. Procurement of 'Levy cement' was also a problem, but the District Officials were very much helpful in this matter and therefore we got adequate quantities of cement for the construction. All the five schools were completed and the same were handed over to the authorities.

School-cum-cyclone shelters in Sunderbans, W. Bengal

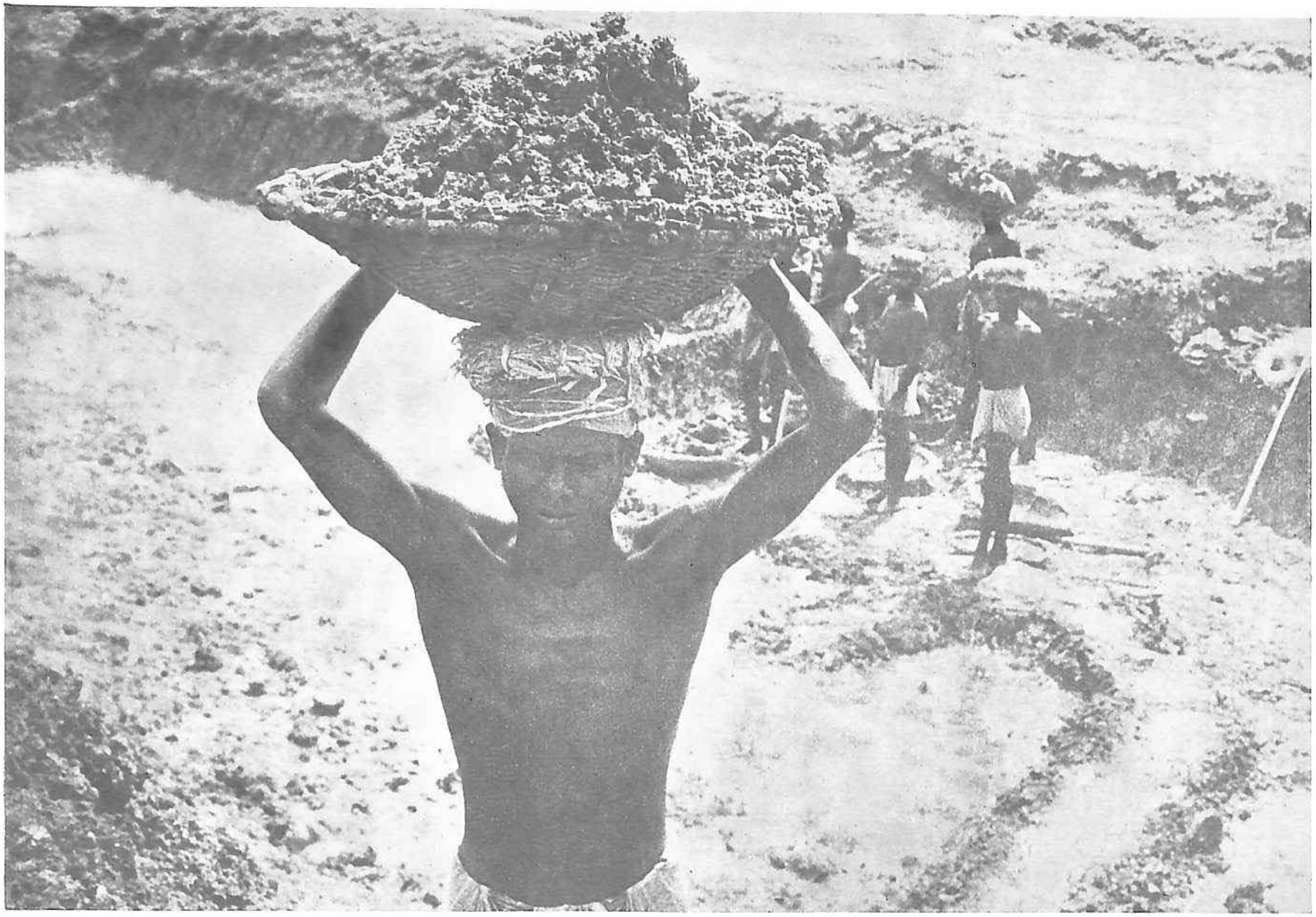
DROUGHT IN ORISSA—FOOD FOR WORK:

Orissa state suffered 2 drought spells in 1982, one for a short duration in between the cyclone and the flood and the other a very aggressive one which covered almost the entire state which extended upto 1983 summer. The Govt. of Orissa took massive steps to assist the drought victims and requested voluntary agencies also to supplement the Government efforts. Labour intensive work was strongly recommended by the Government and LWS, therefore, undertook a large number of FFW projects in Cuttack district which badly suffered from cyclone, flood and drought. In the early stages as we had no wheat at our disposal, with the assistance of Govt. of Orissa, we purchased wheat flour (atta) and initiated food for work projects in 9 blocks.

Community development through food for work

DONATION OF WHEAT FROM MENNONITE CENTRAL COMMITTEE:

The Mennonite Central Committee's promised quantity of 2000 M.T. wheat for Orissa state arrived only in April and May '83 and immediately the same has been despatched to Orissa to be used in FFW programmes in Cuttack, Phulbani and Bolangir districts. In all in 1983, 149 projects have been completed. These projects helped the distressed people especially the landless labourers. Further they contributed additional irrigation facilities in drought areas.



Carrying a heavy load with enthusiasm

DROUGHT IN WEST BENGAL:

(1) Midnapur:

1982 was an year of drought for the whole of India. There was also very great scarcity of drinking water. As part of the drought operations in West Bengal, the Government requested LWS to assist in the drought operation in Midnapur. In Midnapur town there was acute shortage of drinking water and request was given to us for putting up tubewells both in the Municipal town of Midnapore and in Contai Sub-division. 50 tubewells were taken up—36 in Midnapore town and 14 in Contai. Simultaneously 13 FFW projects were also initiated at the request of the District Officials. 350 M.T. of wheat from M.C.C. Shipment was allocated to the area. All the tubewells and FFW projects were completed to the entire satisfaction of the District authorities. The tubewells in Midnapore town were put up in collaboration with the Public Health Engineering Department, who pressed into service three of their power rigs to complete the operation in time.

A Govt. drilling rig in operation with LWS team in Midnapore town, W. Bengal

Easy to draw water even by a child (UNICEF Pattern tubewell successfully completed in a Tribal Village)

(2) Birbhum and Burdwan:

Birbhum and Burdwan districts of West Bengal were also taken up for drought relief by the Development Department of LWS. 12 projects in Birbhum and 18 in Burdwan were initiated to assist the landless labourers in the area. 300 M.T. of M.C.C. wheat was utilised in the area for the purpose. Payment was made in kind and cash. 15 tubewells and 2 irrigation Dugwells were also constructed to provide drinking water. In both the districts, these projects were accomplished in tribal belts.

(3) Sunderbans:

To assist the drought victims in Sunderbans (24 Parganas), our Development Department in the area took up 8 FFW projects near Binodhpur colony. 200 M.T. of wheat from the MCC shipment was the allocation for this programme.

(4) Murshidabad district:

Equally worsthit by drought was also helped by initiating labour intensive projects. 9 FFW projects were taken in Jangipur Sub-division and the same were completed utilising 44 M.T. of wheat.

Tribal children near a completed bandh in Jangal Mahal, Burdwan Dist., West Bengal

TORNADO:

On 12th April, 1983, twentyeight people were killed and a few hundred seriously injured when a tornado razed to the ground 24 villages in Gaighata block of Bongagon Sub-division of 24 Parganas district. The tornado hardly lasted for two minutes but rendered homeless 7000 people, uprooted innumerable trees, destroyed crop, blew off electric systems and killed hundreds of live stock. According to official reports about 1450 families in six Panchayats in Gaighata block were seriously affected. Immediate relief measures could be given to the victims by the Govt; local voluntary agencies as Bharat Sevashram Sangh and Rama Krishna Mission also rushed to the area to give food and temporary shelter to the victims.

Tornado-hit Gaighata. What was a house ?

A shattered building

REQUEST TO LWS:

LWS made an immediate on the spot study of the situation and offered our services to district authorities. But our services were requested only for the rehabilitation programme viz. in the repair and reconstruction of the tornado damaged schools numbering 7 in Gaighata block and one in Habra block. These primary schools are mainly in the interior areas and were originally put up by the local community or by the District School Board. As the State Government, through district school board, meet only the salary of the teachers, no funds are available for the maintenance of these school buildings. Four out of the eight schools needed major repairs and four complete reconstruction.

School building in ruins

THE COMMUNITY:

The local communities of the area are mainly refugees from East Bengal, either rehabilitated by the Govt. of West Bengal or by themselves. The economy of the people are below average and have no capacity to replace the loss of houses after a natural catastrophe without the assistance from Govt. or from the voluntary agencies; the Rama Krishna Mission with the help of the State and Central Govt. were able to provide housing to large numbers of the tornado victims.

JOINT SURVEY:

The Mennonite Central Committee joined hands with LWS in the repair or reconstruction of the damaged primary schools. The schools to be reconstructed were identified through a joint survey and the work commenced in September'83

The following is the list of schools and the nature of work undertaken

(1) Gaighata block—Natagram Free Primary School (Dharampore I G.P.)

Complete roofing, flooring, plastering with new doors and windows were put up and the work completed.

(2) Amboula Free Primary School (Dharampore I G.P.)

Flooring, plastering of walls, new doors and windows, replacement of some corrugated iron roofing undertaken. Work completed.

(3) Garibpur Primary School (Ichapur I G.P.)

Only a temporary shed was there as a school which was completely swept away by the tornado. A new building is being put up. Work is in progress.

(4) Matikumra Primary School (Ichapur I G.P.)

A thorough renovation of the building was undertaken. A verandah in the front was also put up. The work is completed.

(5) Gutri-Karola Free Primary School (Ichapur II G.P.)

The existing building completely broke down and a new building has been put up. The work is completed.

Repaired and reconstructed Mathikumra Free Primary School by LWS/MCC

The same School before reconstruction

(6) Manikira Despara Refugee Primary School (Ichapur II G.P.)

The existing building had only strong walls. Roofing, flooring, plastering of walls were provided. Work completed.

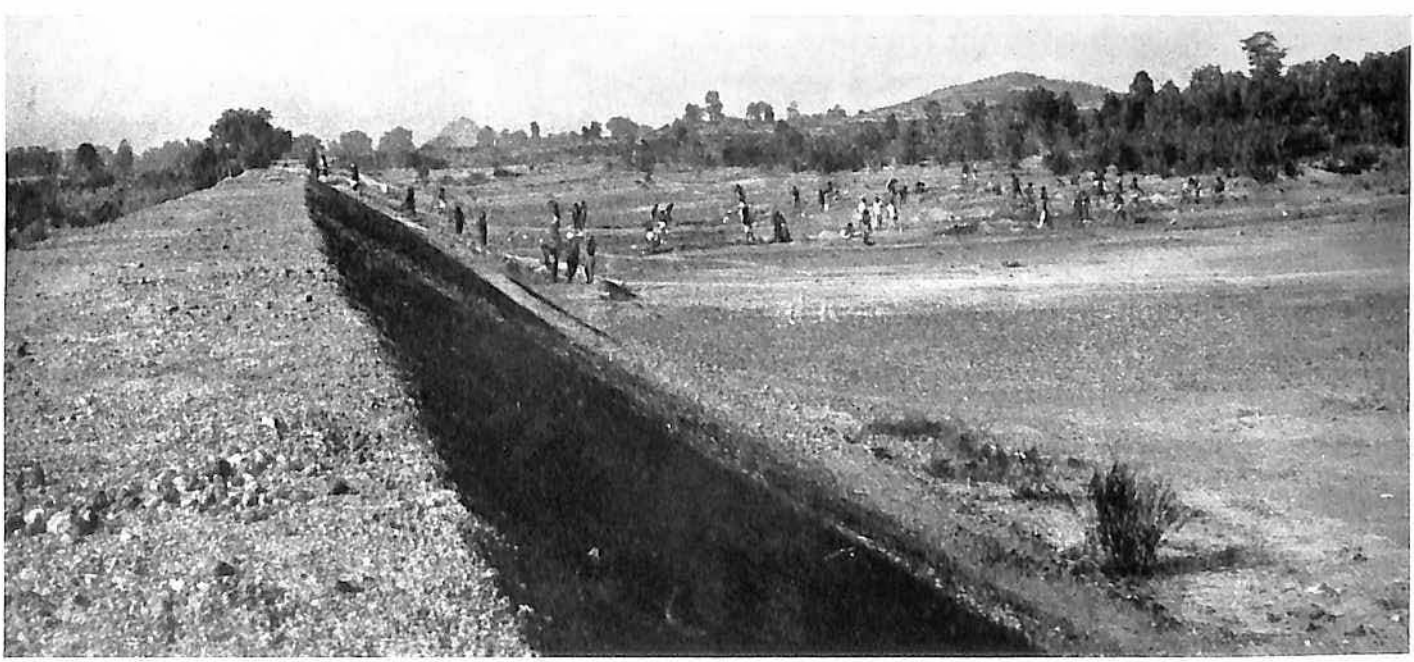
(7) Chickenpara Refugee Primary School (Ichapur II G.P.)

Two school buildings were there. One has been razed to the ground level by the tornado. A— permanent school building is being put up. Work nearing completion.

(8) Saratkumari Jasoda Sundari Girls School (Habra Block)

A Junior Girls High School and a primary school were there. The primary school was blown away by the tornado. A new school building is being put up. Work is in progress.

Another newly constructed School



A village road nearing completion under Food for Work

OURSELVES

Althrough the year there have been ups and downs, stress and strain, joy and sorrow during the execution of the programme. Frustrations, disappointments and tensions raised their heads while we were struggling hard and pushing through to complete the programme by the target date set *viz.* December 31st, 1983. The entire emergency and rehabilitation unit worked as a team to achieve this end.

Early in the year Shri L. P. Mohanty, a retired Senior Official of the Govt. of Orissa, who joined our Co-ordination Office in Cuttack suddenly passed away due to a massive heart attack. We place on record our heart-felt condolences to the bereaved family.

On March 30th the first Director of LWS (I) Dr. Olav Hodne, who placed Lutheran World Service prominently on the map of India and the world at large bid farewell to us and Mr. Aage Larsen, our Associate Director took over the Directorship of LWS (I). We are grateful to Dr. Hodne for the inspiration, encouragement, guidance and support given to the E & R Unit from time to time. We are equally grateful to Mr. Larsen for the continued leadership that is being given to us.

The field staff had to work hard as usual and were widely scattered in the field of operation in the remottest areas of West Bengal and Orissa. Basic living amenities in these areas were almost nil. Some of them fell sick and a few seriously ill. The wife of a driver almost lost her life as she could not get proper treatment initially. But the timely help of our field staff and hospitalisation of the patient in Cuttack, although at a late stage, saved her.

It is also a joy to mention that a few of the members of the field staff got married during the year. We wish them happiness and prosperity.

P. C. Joseph,
Emergency Officer

A NEW EXPERIENCE IN BOUDH:

Phulbani district, formerly known as Boudh Kandmals, has undulating topographical features and is inhabited to a large extent by scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. With a scattered population of 718000 it is one of the very backward districts of Orissa State.

Boudh, a Sub-division of this district, is also surrounded by hills and valleys, rivers and forests and with a tribal population. These tribals are poor and illiterate and they hardly care for their economic development, health and hygiene and even their food. By nature they have rigid caste feelings and untouchability. Believe in superstition and are steeped in prejudices.

The mighty and trecherous river Mahanadi embraces this Sub-division and hence almost every year the entire region is threatened by floods. The 1982 flood, an unprecedented one, heavily devastated the entire Sub-division, which was also subsequently hit by a severe drought. Lutheran World Service was therefore requested to alleviate the misery of the community. Providing housing facilities for those who completely lost their habitation, giving food to the landless labourers through labour intensive food-for-work and supplying drinking water were some of the programmes formulated and initiated. But there was apathy and non-co-operation from the local community which enamated from suspicion, distrust and ignorance. This was the first time that a voluntary agency with a strange name appeared on the scene voluntarily to help them. They thought

(1) "A christian organisation is here to convert them to christianity".

(2) "A foreign agency is at work with World Bank money and so it is the duty of the agency to do everything for the community".

(3) "A group of people are here not for the people's welfare but for political interest".

Nevertheless, we tried hard to break the ice; our field staff as usual stayed in the villages and lived together with the community to identify with them and to motivate them for their own benefit, encouraged them to help in their housing programme and also to participate in the food-for-work schemes. In this process we confronted two major impediments.

(1) The able bodied men and women are habituated in stealing the forest wealth and selling the same for making easy money for their livelihood. Regular employment was therefore not acceptable to them.

(2) They are strictly rice eaters and did not like wheat or wheat products or to change their food habit. Their regular food was fermented rice called 'Pakhalo'

But continuous invitation, discussion and motivation slowly changed their mind for the better. The Government Officials also appealed to them and gave them encouragement to co-operate with LWS field operations. So they started participating in the food-for-work and the housing programmes forgetting caste, creed or colour. A spirit of enthusiasm, a sense of cohesion and co-operation slowly kindled in them. This was the best returns for the inputs and the hard labour invested in the area.

The immediate result of our irrigation projects enabled the farmers to get a bumper crop in the year and made them hopeful for a second crop which is something rare in the area. Reconstruction of their demolished houses absolved them from dependence on the money lenders. Working together in the field, irrespective of caste or creed, in the food-for-work projects freed them from caste feelings and untouchability. Continuous employment opportunities made them busy and addiction to alcoholism was reduced to the minimum. Because of the large quantity of wheat received against their community work, slowly they changed their food habit and started eating wheat as well.

Thus a community which was apathetic and non co-operative with LWS field staff are now insisting on our continued stay in the area to take up more useful projects and development activities for the future.

—P. C. Joseph & Sukumar Mitra

FOOD FOR WORK 1983

Area	Total Project (nos.)	Earthwork Completed (cft.)	Mandays Involved (nos.)	Wheat consumed (kgs.)	Atta consumed (kgs.)	Cash (Rs.)
WEST BENGAL						
Murshidabad	9	1,369,215	10,144	42,855	—	—
Birbhum	12	3,718,510	65,023	94,528	—	209,032
Burdwan	18	3,744,427	72,305	131,116	—	273,658
Midnapur	13	10,880,196	67,385	333,769	—	—
Sunderban	10	5,602,525	61,036	211,634	—	—
Sub Total :	62	25,314,873	276,073	813,902	—	482,690
ORISSA						
Pattamundai	68	17,694,212	177,293	530,826	124,000	—
Ersama	60	20,035,298	210,051	619,240	202,897	—
Raghunathpur	2	963,132	7,956	22,267	7,563	—
Phulbani & Bolangir	30	21,396,991	202,500	670,356	—	—
Sub Total :	160	60,089,633	597,802	1842,689	334,460	—
Grand Total :	222	85,404,506	873,876	2656,591	334,460	482,690

SUMMARY OF FFW PROJECTS 1983

	WEST BENGAL		ORISSA		TOTAL	
PROJECTS	Nos.	Total area	Nos.	Total area	Nos.	Total area
Roads	11	20.63 KM	47	100 KM	58	120.63 KM
Canals	10	22.40 KM	21	39.09 KM	31	61.49 KM
Bundhs	17	61.01 KM	36	57.7 KM	53	118.71 KM
Tanks	19	6587,400 cft.	53	25414,000 cft.	72	32001,400 cft.
Earthfilling	3	158,833 cft.	3	604,133 cft.	6	762,966 cft.
Ringwell	2	97,933 cft.	—	—	2	97,933 cft.

CONSTRUCTION OF SCHOOL BUILDINGS

Programme	Area	Total No. completed	Average Cost per school
GENERAL EMERGENCY (TORNADO)	North 24 Parganas (Gaighata/Habra Blocks)	8	** Rs. 60,000/-
CYCLONE PROGRAMME	South 24 Parganas		
	a) Sunderbans	5	* Rs.196.000/-
	b) Baranagar	1	Rs. 60,000/-
FLOOD PROGRAMME	Orissa Cuttack Distt.	60	* Rs. 62,000/-
Total		74	

** Estimated *Actual

TRADITIONAL TYPE OF PERMANENT HOUSES

Programme	Area	Total No. completed	Average cost
FLOOD PROGRAMME	Orissa (Cuttack & Phulbani Districts)	2,581	Rs. 2,600/-

NUTRITION PROGRAMME

Programme	Area	Total No. of Beneficiaries	Daily Average	Commodities Utilised		
FLOOD	Orissa	1207350	13,415	Milk powder	49	M.T.
				Milk Tablets	288	tins
				Emergency Rations	4613	pcs.
				Baby food	12744	Bottles.

DRINKING WATER (TUBEWELLS)

Programme	Area	Total No. of Tubewells sunk	Average depth of each tubewell (approx.)
Cyclone	**ORISSA**	**51**	110 Mtr.
Drought	**WEST BENGAL**		
	North Bengal	172	30 ,,
	Birbhum	15	180 ,,
	Midnapur	52	180 ,,
Cyclone	Patharpratima	1	350 ,,
	Bharat Sevashram Sangha	1	350 ,,
	Binodpur	11	350 ,,
General	'Premdan' (Missionaries of Charity)	1	200 ,,
		253	
	Total (Orissa & W.B.)	304	

In addition to the above, sinking of 100 new tubewells in Orissa under drought programme is in progress. This will be completed in 1984.

LUTHERAN WORLD SERVICE—INDIA

STATEMENT OF COMMODITIES IMPORTED DUTY FREE DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31.12.1983

Sl. No.	Quantity	Commodity	Mode of Receipt	Month & Year of receipt	Purpose of Donation	Donors' Name & Address
1.	2000 bags (50 M.T.)	Milk Powder	Vessel VISHVA NAYAK	February 1983	Emergency Operations	Canadian Lutheran World Relief 1820 Arlington St. Manitoba, Canada.
2.	3160 bags (80 M.T.)	Milk Powder	VISHVA PRAFULLA	March 1983	-do-	-do-
3.	1600 bags (40 M.T.)	Milk Powder	INDIAN FREEDOM	April 1983	-do-	European Economic Community c/o. Diakonisches Werk Fed. Rep. of Germany Bremen Stelle.
4.	1250 M.T.	Wheat	EASTERN PEARL	May 1983	-do-	WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME & MENNONITE CENTRAL COM, Calcutta.
5.	756 Bags (18.9 M.T.)	Milk Powder	JALATAPI	August 1983	-do-	Canadian Lutheran Relief Manitoba, Canada.
6.	32 Palletts (32 M.T.)	Emergency Rations	VISHVA PARIMAL	July 1983	-do-	The Lutheran World Federation Swedish National Committee, Sweden.

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FAMILY ASSISTANCE DISTRIBUTION THROUGH OTHER ORGANISATIONS

Commodity	Quantity	Unit price	Cost Rs.
Cotton Blankets	1470 pcs.	18.90	27,783
Dhoties	250 pcs.	15.50	3,875
Saries	450 pcs.	16.00	7,200
Frocks	325 pcs.	8.25	2,681
Ezars	325 pcs.	5.00	1,625
Shirts	525 pcs.	6.75	3,544
Shorts	525 pcs.	7.75	4,068
		Total cost	50,776

All the above items are taken from last year's stock

FINANCIAL REPORT 1983

Programme items		Amount (Rupees)	Amount (U.S. $)
Emergency Assistance		270,639	27,233
Emergency Office Expenses		369,740	37,000
Distribution of Donated Commodities		356,639	35,706
C/F. Emergency Assistance 1982		219,919	22,259
C/F. Distribution of Donated Commodities 1982		76,099	7,674
West Bengal Cyclone		1,549,544	155,304
Orissa Cyclone		652,125	65,599
Orissa Flood		10,179,939	1,017,635
Orissa & West Bengal Drought		3,898,599	388,229
Lutheran World Service Fund utilised		17,573,243	1,756,639
Other organisation's (MCC) fund utilised in the LWS collaboration Programme		954,316	95,394
Total funds spent		18,527,559	1,852,033
Value of Donated Commodities utilised:			
LWS	1,237,250		
Other sources (Wheat)	6,337,750	7,575,000	769,035
Total resources administered during the year		26,102,559	2,621,068

THE PROJECTS WERE ADMINISTERED AND IMPLEMENTED BY

Dr. Olav Hodne/Mr. Aage Larsen	Director (Dr. Hodne up to March 1983)
Mr. P. C. Joseph	Emergency Officer
Mr. Ilari Rantakari	Finance Adviser
Mr. K. G. Mathaikutty	Administrative Officer
Mr. S. K. Ganguly	Accountant
At the districts:	
Mr. D. K. Samaddar	Area Supervisor, 24-Parganas
Mr. A. K. Biswas	Area Supervisor, Cuttack
Mr. R. N. Saha	Area Supervisor, Pattamundai
Mr. P. Singharoy	Area Supervisor, Ersama
Mr. Sukumar Mitra	Area Supervisor, Boudh.
Regular Staff . . 43 nos.	
Locally engaged casual volunteers/helpers	. . 112 nos.

Auditors

Price Waterhouse & Co. Calcutta.

Photo credits: Mr. Aage Larsen
Mr. Al Doerksen
Mr. Ilari Rantakari
Mr. K. G. Mathaikutty
Mr. Ajoy Dey

Operated by the Lutheran World Federation/World Service, Geneva, Switzerland